The Undergraduate.

VOL. VII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH, 1882. NO. 5.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS.

Silence o'er sea and earth
With the veil of evening fell,
Till the convent tower sent deeply forth
The chime of its vesper-bell.
One moment, and that solemn sound
Fell heavily on the ear;
But a sterner echo passed around,
Which the boldest shook to hear.

The startled monks thronged up
In the torchlight cold and dim;
And the priest let fall his incense cup,
And the virgin hushed her hymn;
For a boding clash, and a clanging tramp,
And a summoning voice were heard,
And fretted wall, and tombstone damp,
To the fearful echo stirred.

The peasant heard the sound,
As he sat beside his hearth;
And the song and the dance were hushed around,
With the fireside tale of mirth.
The chieftain shook in his bannered hall,
As the sound of war drew nigh;
And the warder shrank from the castle wall
As the gleam of spears went by.

Woe, woe, to the stranger then,
At the feast and flow of wine,
In the red array of mailed men,
Or bowed at the holy shrine!
For the wakened pride of an injured land
Had burst its iron thrall;
From the plumed chief to the pilgrim band;
Woe, woe, to the sons of Gaul!

Proud beings fell that hour,
With the young and passing fair;
And the flames went up from dome and tower
The avenger's arm was there!
The stranger priest at the alter stood,
And clasped his beads in prayer,
But the holy shrine grew dim with blood.—
The avenger found him there!

Woe, woe to the sons of Gaul,
To the serf and the mailed lord!
They were gathered darkly, one and all,
To the harvest of the sword;
And the morning sun, with a quiet smile,
Shone out o'er hill and glen,
On ruined temple and mouldering pile,
And the ghastly forms of men.

Ay, the sunshine sweetly smiled,
As its early glance came forth;
It had no sympathy with the wild
And terrible things things of earth:
And the man of blood that day might read,
In a language freely given,
How ill his dark and midnight deed
Became the light of heaven. —*Whittier.*

IS THEOLOGY A SCIENCE?

Progressive development is the characteristic of every true science. The progress may not be uniform—may not be constant—but receding waves check not the rising tide. When a so-called science has lost the spirit or the possibility of progress, all the life, all that is worthy of the name science has departed. There are truths final, in that they are intuitive or automatic, but these are the foundation of all knowledge, and they themselves also, questions as yet unanswered. Who can account for that law by which honest doubt and successful research become alternate links in the chain of highest joy? Yet every premise from which we reason to belief in a future life must involve the continued operation of that law. Theology must afford possibility of development in its embodied truths or forfeit its claim to recognition as e science. If its conclusions are all ultimate verities it is fit only for the museum, and to just this position in the eyes of men would its misguided friends consign it. "The blood of the martyrs the seed of the church"? Why? Because in the church the seed of truth was preached till nothing but the dew of martyrs blood could raise it into life. Search the battle-fields of any clime; listen to the councils of any age; and behold, foremost under the banner of truth her fiercest, deadliest foes!

Man's knowledge of the Divine is the corner-stone, aye, the whole structure of religious truth. Faith? Without knowledge of a trustworthy object the word is meaningless. Belief in Divine existence is faith not in God, but in the human mind. Inspiration? The significance of the word is all within that of the Inspirer's name!

Every divine attribute of which the Bible

speaks, is involved in the argument which gives the Bible supreme authority. To all the solid masonry of duty; to all the labyrinthine frame of belief; to all the aspiring pinnacles of faith and hope, rising beyond our vision into the very skies; to all there is a common rock found tion, knowledge of God's nature. Remove that rock and all is ruin.

Seek now the spring whence flows this knowledge.

Beyond man's own experience we cannot even search. There is no other source of expressible thought, for words are but signs of experience. What means "war" to the child never startled by sounds harder than cooing of doves? But to the hero of a hundred battles it is a hideous phenomena, colored with carmine of human blood and the ghastly hues of agony and death, while the cannon's roar and shrieks of anguish and piteous cries of mercy blend in fitting symphony. Languge is the transcript of experience or it is nothing. Yet words are the wings of knowledge. Disguise the truth as we may, shrink from the fact as we will, anthropomorphic our religious first principles are and must be. There is not an attribute ascribed to the Deity, but through man's knowledge of himself. How can man know of that being but as an enlargement of his own subjective experience? Revelation? What could be revealed to a being who had never thought? Revelation of being? It is possible because in experience we know of our being. An intelligent being? Never could it, as such, be revealed to a being not of intelligent experience and never beyond that experience.

Grant that the postulates of christianity are true, then from the nature of the case complete revealing there could not be but to the revealers' equal. Nature and Revelation, eloquent though they be, teeming with suggestions of loftiest truth, vital with inherent love, they are eloquent and thought-full and feeling-full, through the tongue, the brain and the heart of human experience.

But does this threaten the foundations of our faith? Shall the trust of the thousands of noble dead become a laughing stock to future generations? Ere that can be the human mind must cease to be. Anthropomorphic though our faith may be, yet every deduction applied to the relations of life testifies that the human faith is true as the human mind.

What if upon some distant world the very relations of numbers were changed—the mind, though it were there could never know the change. The science of mathematics itself cannot be proven trustworthy more than the science of God. And revelation, continued and extended through our experience, is the eternal bulwark of that faith. Sure as the permanence of the human mind is it, that the increasing sweep of knowledge, the broadening of human sympathy, the perception of noble principles of government and life,—these open the eyes that look upon God. Theology is a science. Nay, it is the sum of sciences, of literature and of art. For whatever broadens and deepens the knowledge and the feeling of man works its final end in the revelation of God. Though a truth come hissing from the fires of hatred to all that is noble and true, it must sometime further the development of this science of sciences. Deny it, if you will, but remember it will be a denial of God's power in the works of nature; a denial of the nobility of God's image; a denial of the fundamental principles of all religion. Yet on the altar of this denial have been offered all the countless victims of religious fury. Fear not for Truth. Time is ever her ally, and they at last will conquer, though all the armies of the pit oppose in solid phalanx.

If in this universe there is an Infinite being which can be apprehended, the mind, in whatever place, in whatever state, so long as it is mind, must glory in the continuous unfolding of that being—forever revealing, but never revealed.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

International copyright, is based on the broad maxim of justice, that every person has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own industry. This is the only guarantee of security and advance in civilization.

Every inventor is a monopolist. Yet no one thinks he should be deprived of the profits arising from his invention in a distant land, because he is not an inhabitant of that country. Strange as it may seem, this is the teaching of the anti-copyright party. They claim that ideas, as soon as given to the world, become common property —free to all. And since property can only be protected by the government of which its owner is a subject, foreign authors have no claim to protection, unless naturalized. Of course ideas do, to some extent, become common stock; and a few persons even deny originality to any of the great works of the ages, because they simply consist of thoughts common to all mankind. Just as consistently can they say, no book is original which contains the letters of the alphabet. Matthews calls a good book a cistern, in which all the noble thoughts and principles of a life may be poured. But because it is good and useful, is that sufficient reason why it should be shared freely by all? With equal consistency could we assert that a valuable invention, patented after years of toil and poverty, should be given to the world free of charge. We often hear it said, glory is the true reward of genius. Bacon, Milton, Newton and Locke did not instruct and interest the world for gain.

Shakspere wrote his wonderful tragedies to gain a livelihood. Homer, wandering on the Mediterranean shores, sung the cruel wrath of Gods and men to obtain shelter for the night. Scott, the Enchanter of the North, dazzled the world with the Waverly Novels, to free himself from the incubus of an enormous debt. If no author expected to win more than the bubble reputation, where would soon be our literature?

Granting the disputed question that ideas are property, then they should be treated as such. The law of nations demands that the property of aliens should be as sacredly guarded as that of the truest subjects. In every respect does the United States yield allegiance to this law, save in the most important one of all, copyright. Writers on the continent see their books bought by hundreds of thousands just across the ocean, and can legally claim none of the profits. Is it right that this should longer continue? Again it is urged, that it is for the good of mankind and prosperity of the republic that books should be made as cheap as possible, and authors should not have the power to impose an exhorbitant price abroad as well as at home. The few grains of truth intermingled with this mass of sophistry, selfishness and patriotism, completely blind the eyes of the multitude to the fallacy of the argument. That where there is no copyright the price must be lower than if regulated by the author. By agreement among themselves only one of the great publishing houses issue the same work, having, as it were, exclusive right. A few firms have grown immensely rich by the sale of foreign books at prices beyond the reach of all but the wealthy and the intelligent. To the masses, the great writers of Europe were, until lately, an unknown tongue. But this has had a favorable effect on American literature. Ticknor, the historian, says: "The benefits of the copyright to America will be far greater than to England. By the exclusion of worthless English books, and by the encouragement of American authors it would fill the country with useful, interesting and healthy reading, adapted to our real wants and best interests."

The United States enjoys the doubtful honor of being the only powerful nation that does not have an International Copyright. While claiming to be the most civilized of states, she condones and declares pillage honorable. Uncle Sam is too much like a large boy, who stands off at a safe distance and brags of the great things

he can do. But when any one approaches to test his strength, he is unwilling to meet them on equal ground. Before 1870, English inventors had to pay sixteen times as much as the inhabitants of the States. Now, every nationality has the same rights.

As long as a manuscript is unpublished, the author's claim is absolute; but the moment that manuscript is printed it passes forever from his control. The publishers are not to be blamed for they violate no law, and there is no doubt but what the English would do the same if they had the chance.

To remedy these evils is difficult, almost impossible. The fundamental principle of International copyright should be remuneration and protection of authors; and then take into consideration the interests of the publishers.

DEAN STANLEY.

A little more than seven months ago Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, was laid to rest under the shadows of that old abbey, close beside her who had been, for so many years, his loving friend and helper; and amid scenes where the best years of his life had been passed. Few men leave behind them such an honored name or are so widely missed. It is too soon to realize fully the value of his life and work, and I have only a few stray thoughts and anecdotes to offer, of one, who, though not personally known, has ever been held in loving esteem.

Four years ago Dean Stanley visited this country. His journeys were quite extensive, taking in many places in our Eastern and Middle States. It was my privilege to meet him once. He was sitting in the cars in a dark, gloomy station. I was there to speak with a member of his party, and there was but time for a hurried hand-shake and word of welcome. But I shall never forget the slight form, soft gray hair and kindly voice. One of his best portraits is found in the book which contains his sermons and addresses delivered in America. It shows a face, refined and gentle, quiet, self-contained and with a look of sadness very touching. He studied at Rugby, and felt that to Dr. Arnold he owed much. By his biography he has done much to prove to others what a noble and inspiring man Dr. Arnold was. How many are there who look back to those days at Rugby wite longing and thanksgiving and blessing!

Dean Stanley held a position peculiarly suited to his character, and one no other can hold. As Dean of Westminster, he was his own master, not acknowledging any ecclesiastical superior, and freer to follow the dictates of his own conscience than most divines of the Church of England. He was also the adviser of the Queen. His wife, Lady Augusta, was a woman of rare ability and loveliness of character. Being a lady of rank, she had an entrance to the royal household, and was the most intimate friend of the Queen. Victoria attended her funeral, and, after the services, took the hand of the bereaved husband and gently led him home. When he died, a handful of lillies which the noble lady herself had sent, lay on the coffin. A peculiar sadness must come to that royal lady, as she has seen her two dearest friends laid to rest. and, at the same time, the ruler of the nation, as great as her own, cut down in his prime.

When the Dean was in one of the littie New England towns, he said to a teacher with whom he was talking: "Teachers should firmly believe the statement that it is possible to change character. If they do not believe this, all real incentive to work is taken away."

He was a great admirer of Bret Harte, our Western poet, and one time, conversing with him, said: "I do not want you to be in a hurry to quit this world, Mr. Harte, but if you die before me, I shall certainly put you in Westminster Abbey."—*Miss Brewer in March Literature.*

The forerunner of the great restoration of our literature was Cowper.—*Macaulay.*

Cowper was a good man, and lived at a fortunate time for his works.—*Byron.*

The Undergraduate.

Published Monthly During the College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH, 1882.

EDITORS:

FRANK BROWN, '82, *Editor-in-Chief.*

F. A. WALKER, '82, SAM SHELDON, '83,
G. N. POLLARD, '82, F. E. FRISBIE, '83,
C. G. LEAVENWORTH, '82, C. B. F. PALMER, '83.

TERMS:

ONE COLLEGE YEAR, - - - - - - $1 00
SINGLE COPIES, - - - - - - - - - 12

Address all communications to THE UNDERGRADUATE, Middlebury, Vermont. No anonymous communications will be noticed.

EDITORIAL.

A correspondent of the Addison County Journal commenting on the numerous thefts in this vicinity, thinks that it is not to be wondered at since some of the students offered five cents apiece, at the last annual college hunt, as a reward to small boys for *stealing* pet kittens. Now we venture to say that this correspondent is a person possessing a vivid imagination, a poet, perhaps, at least some one who has a lofty contempt for facts. For considering that no student hired small boys to steal pet kittens none but an imaginative person could have so skillfully invented such a statement. Again in none but a vivid imagination could those who were small boys last October be transformed into adult thieves in the course of three or four months. This correspondent not only exhibits an imagination of the highest order but displays a logical power that is simply marvelous. Just listen to the substance of one of his assertions: "The college boys were a hard set twenty years ago, hence they must be much harder now." The irresistible logic of this statement fairly takes away one's breath. We don't remember reading anything equal to it since the Rutland Herald's last tirade against colleges in general, in which it was demonstrated beyond a shadow of doubt that every college in the land ought to be abolished. We managed to stand the shock of the Herald's conclusion, but this last is too much. We are forced to the mournful conclusion that colleges must cease to be. The small boy's virtue requires it. The lives of pet kittens demand it. And more than all, the Heavy-Weight correspondent of the Journal, after wracking his giant intellect, until we fear he sprained it, unanimously decides that the future welfare of the country depends upon it.

CADET WHITAKER has had the benefit of two trials, in both of which he was found guilty of mutilating himself, and impliedly of course of perjury in the attempt to fasten the guilt on his fellow cadets. This being the case, it seems strange that he has not before this been expelled from the institution to which he has been the source of no small amount of trouble.

There seems to be no good ground for delay. Self-mutilation was bad enough, but the attempt to make innocent persons suffer for his own act was as mean and cowardly a piece of business as one could well imagine. For the sake of saving himself from the results of his own mental incapacity he was willing to cause the disgraceful dismissal of several fellow cadets who probably had never so much as thought of harming him. Fortunately the attempt failed and the would-be martyr stands forth as a malicious rascal.

THE Athenæum's criticism on the former President of Williams seems to us no more than the nature of the case demanded. The substance of one of his statements that the institution of which he was lately President was a sort of Reform School, was amply sufficient to arouse the indignation of all connected with the institution and fully justified the spirited reply in the Athe-

næum. We fully agree with this paper in its view that no man is qualified to administer the affairs of a college who will cause the wholesale expulsion of students in the heat of anger. A student's whole after life might be blighted by such an action, and where such important interests are at stake there should be deliberation. Dean Stanley said that no person, who was unwilling to make an effort to reform character, where reform was necessary, was adapted to occupy the position of teacher.

THE New York Graphic, a few days since, announced through its columns that all the smaller colleges of the country ought to be given up, and intimated that all persons soliciting funds for them ought to be treated as vagrants. Such expressions appearing in some papers would not haue surprised us, but we supposed the Graphic made of better material, and doubt their being able to show the statement tenable. All postgraduates at the large colleges who are graduates of these smaller colleges, are well acquainted with their advantages, and, after observing the methods pursued at the large and small, have seldom failed to recommend the latter as equally good. It must be admitted that the smaller colleges have a right to exist and be assisted. if one admits a college education is of any benefit whatever. Hundreds, who attend college now, would be debarred, if the small college were abandoned. The Graphic, perhaps, regards four colleges as sufficient for this country. Any one with a fair supply of common sense could see the result of this. It resulted in England in the exclusion of the poorer class from college, and the education of the sons of Lords and millionaires alone. In this country where we aim at the education of the masses and not of the Lords, the smaller colleges are a necessity. Respect for self is not lost by those who attend them. Toadyism never thrives among them. The advantages of the smaller colleges were presented very fully and forcibly by the Rev. Dr. T. M. Post in his address to the alumni at the commencement in 1879. We shall not give his points as it is unnecessary. That any paragraphist of New York can be compared intellectually to the leading clergyman of Missouri is absurd. No one can hesitate to treat all similar effusions of the Graphic with the indifference and contempt they merit.

"WILL a Ram be published this year?" Well it is impossible for us to answer, as none but the Sophomores know anything about it, and they persist in maintaing a dead silence. The appearances are ab ut equally divided. Don't get one out is our advice. We have had experiences with Rams and can say this honestly. The advantages gained by a student in writing articles for such a publication are very small, as they have (with one or two exceptions) been nothing more than a general vituperation of the other classes. There was a time, long ago, when Rams were published which would not cause the reader to blush, and which overflowed with good humor and wit. They were devoid of all scurrilous and libelous insinuations and remarks which are so conspicuous in the later publications. But there is no use of our writing anything, as all these things and more have no doubt been expressed before; and every class has had personal advice on this subject from the "powers that be." Yet, to those who think there is a benefit derived from the literary work on a Ram, we say, "Write for the UNDERGRADUATE. Communications of the right kind are always acceptable. To those who desire class honor, we say, "Purchase, with the money you would have subscribed for the Ram, books for the library; or, if that is not agreeable, have a class supper. If a supper is voted, let every one attend and make it a class supper worthy of the name."

THE Chinese question has once more come into prominsnce. And once more we are solemnly assured by Eastern papers that they alone are capable of discussing this question wisely and

with a statesmanlike spirit. If we received as truth what many of these self-constituted judges proclaim, we should believe that the citizens of California were utterly incapable of forming any correct opinion as to what constitutes the main source of prosperity to the State. The press of the State, the congressional delegation, the leading citizens of the State, we would infer, do not understand their own affairs as well as fourth-rate Eastern papers, who speak of the "Nasty spirit" displayed by these "demagogues" against from 25,000 to 50,000 sober, industrious, worthy Chinese. We do not hear them speak of opium dens, prostitutes, slaves, who are completely under the control of the six great companies. nothing of the squalid, filthy dens constituting "China Town," a constant danger to the health of every city where they are found; nothing of the impossibility of their ever assimilating with the Americans. Those papers tell us the Chinaman is sober, reliable, etc., *ad infinitum*. But how do they reconcile this statement with the *fact* that while the Chinese constitute only *nine per cent.* of the whole population of the State they furnish *twenty per cent.* of the criminals of the State. Now it is only reasonable to suppose that if the that if the true nature of this evil is known at all it is known by the people and press of the State of California. If it can be discussed intelligently at all, it is only reasonable to suppose that the press of the State and their representatives in Congress can do it. They, and they alone know, whether the Chinese are a benefit or an evil to the State. Ought not the unanimous decision of all classes of that State have more weight than the arguments of Eastern editors unacquainted with the nature of the question which they are discussing?

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

The March Atlantic has an unusually large and varied list of contents, which should make it a very popular number. Mr. N. H. Egleston tells "The Story of the Hoosac Tunnel," which, as one of the great triumphs of modern engineering, has a national interest. Prof. N. S. Shaler contributes a paper on "Hurricanes," Rev. E. E. Hale continues his articles upon the Life and Times of Jesus Christ, with an account of "A Visit to Jerusalem," which reproduces with wonderful distinctness the scenes and characters which give to that visit a never-ending attraction. An anonymous paper surveys "The Political Situation" with no little ability and candor. An engaging article on "Hymns and Hymn-Tinkers," by A. P. Hitchcock, will very well repay reading. Elizabeth Robins contributes another of her very interesting essays on mythology, this time devoted to "Loki." Prof. John Trowbridge, under the title of "Life and the Dream of Life," discusses with vigor and great intelligence the relative value of difierent departments of study. H. H. writes "Among the Sky Lines," a Colorado sketch. Mary Treat has an interesting out-door article on "Our Winter Birds." J. P. Quincy discusses "A Difficulty in Hamlet," and Gen. S. M. Quincy reviews recent volumes on the "Campaigns of the Civil War." Besides poems by Charlotte F. Bates and Edith M. Thomas, Mr. Whittier contributes one entitled "At Last," and Dr. Holmes one, "Before the Curfew." The similarity of the theme and the characteristic difference in treatment of these two last named poems, and the deep thought and religious feeling in both, are so noteworthy that they cannot fail to attract a wide reading and unusual interest. Mr. Stedman has a perfect little poem on "A Great Man whose Mind is Clouding." Reviews of new books and the Contributors' Club complete a remarkably interesting number of this sterling magazine. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

THE MARCH CENTURY.—The frontispiece portrait of Mr. Cable in the February Century is followed in the present number by a half-length of Mr. Howells, painted by Mr. F. P. Vinton, and engraved by Mr. W. B. Closson. Mr. Howells's literary work is the subject of a readable and appreciative essay by Thomas Sargent Perry in this number.

As usual in this magazine, there is a decided prominence of timely or seasonable topics. "Broken Banks and Lax Directors" is the subject of a paper of the widest commercial interest by John Burroughs, who describes exactly how the directors may keep the cashier from going to Europe. "Has Utah a Republican Form of

Government?" is the question asked by Mr. A. G. Campbell, the anti-Mormon contesting delegate, who gives a substantial summary of the non polygamous features of Mormonism which are the basis of the Gentile grievances.

In "Copyright Negotiations," Mr. A. G. Sedgwick contributes to the popular understanding of international copyright, and urges some practical and ethical objections to the treaty now proposed. The complicated Canadian laws on copyright are explained, and a strong plea is made for full and exact justice to authors. Mr. Richard Grant White, in his first paper on "Opera in New York," in a readable style and with much interestinff anecdote, traces the beginnings of the musical drama in America. A portrait of Leigh Hunt (engraved by T. Johnson) accompanies a wholesome paper by his friend, Mary Cowden-Clarke, including some unpublished letters of the poet's. Some excellent architectural drawings of the Union League Club Decorations are given, with a short critical paper.

The unillustrated papers include a scholarly and unpartisan study of "Lord Beaconsfield," by Professor James Bryce, the historian and member of Parliament, which is a solid contribution to political biography. Under the caption "Bryant and Longfellow" are reprinted some early letters of the two poets, showing the literary relations existing between them—of cordial good-will from the elder and of grateful obligation from the younger. "Brother Sesostris," by Julia D. Whiting, is a vigorous character-sketch of New England farm-life. In Mrs. Burnett's novel, "Through One Administration," the reader obtains characteristic glimpses of Washington life—a suggestion of the heroine as a possible member of the lobby, etc.

The poems of the number are by Margaret J. Preston, Mary W. Plummer, W. F. Smyth, David L. Proudfit, and Ella C. White. "Topics of the Time" strikes into current discussion with articles on "Ghosts in our Foreign Policy," "Authors' Rights," and "A Recent Social Phenomena." Communications" include two letters on International Copyright (one an old one of Harriet Martineau's); "The Weak Point of Mormonism," "Honor to whom Honor is Due" (a claim that Thaddeus Stevens and not General Garfield was the first to introduce competitive examinations for West Point applications.)

"Bric-a-Brac" has a variety of sparkling verse, including the following:

HER CHINA CUP.

(Rondeau.)

Her china cup is white and thin;
A thousand times her heart has been
  Made merry at its scalloped brink,
  And in the bottom painted pink,
A dragon greets her with a grin.

The brim her kisses loves to win;
The handle is a manikin,
  Who spies the foes that chip or chink
    Her china cuy.

Muse, tell me if it be a sin:
I watch her lift it past her chin
  Up to the scarlet lips and drink
  The Oolong draught. Somehow I think
I'd like to be the dragon in
    Her china cup.

Frank D. Sherman.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MARCH.—The circus is ever a fascinating subject to young people, and the second part of Mr. Stoddard's article, "Men-and-Animal Shows," in which he gives a vivid account of one of these amusement-owns on its travels, is, with its many elegant illustrations by Sam. C. Beard, Share, Birch, and others, one of the most prominent and entertaining features of the March St. Nicholas. There is, also, for those who delight in the imaginative, a fairy tale by Thomas Dunn English, and some humorously decorative verses, illustrated with five clever page illustrations by Walter Satterlee. Poems are contributed by Rose Terry Cooke and Celia Thaxter. The present installment of "The Hoosier School-Boy" is of unusual interest, detailing how Jack and his friends *did* go to school, spite of all odds, and giving a thrilling account of a foot-race, in which the hero runs for a five hundred dollar prize. "The Drummer-boy," in the rifle-pits before Petersburg, and "Donald and Dorothy," in a novel fencing-match, still closely hold the attention of their friends. Mrs. Clement, in her "Art and Artists" paper, writes of the painter Titian, and a beautiful reproduction of his famous portrait of himself forms the frontispiece illustration to the magazine.

The poet Wordsworth is the conspicuous feature of the "Treasure-box," and the "Letter-box" contains a full report from the President of the Agassiz Association. The illustrations in this number are exceptionally fine, and embrace work by Titian, Walter Satterlee, James C. Beard, and many others.

IRVING'S "RIP VAN WINKLE."—Delightful old Rip Van Winkle, whom Washington Irving and Joseph Jefferson have made one of the most famous of Americae characters, is just published,

with other of Irving's choicest "Sketches." in a charming little red-line, gilt-edge, richly ornamented volume, for the marvellously low price of 35 cents, or by mail, 40 cents, by The Useful Knowlege Publishing Company, of New York City. They issue an edition of the same, bound in plain cloth, for 25 cents, postpaid, and another, new in style of binding, appropriately named "Utility," for only 13 cents, postpaid. These volumes are issued especially to show to the book-buying millions the character of the literature and quality of workmanship, with the wonderful economy in cost, which the "Literary Rebellion" proposes to produce, a large number of standard and exceedingly desirable works being announced to follow rapidly, equal in quality and economy of cost. The red line edition is certainly one of the most exquisite little volumes which has ever found its way into the homes of ordinary mortals, and the "Utility" edition places the famed low prices even of the "Literary Revolution" far in the background. The books will certainly sell by the hundred thousand, and ought to by the million. A postal card will secure specimen pages and catalogues from the publishers, The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, 162 William Street, New York City.

EXCHANGES.

This issue we are going to let our exchanges speak for themselves. Then no one can accuse us of misrepresentation.

If the following editorial from the *Reveille*, expresses the sentiment of all military schools and colleges throughout the land, no wonder Whittaker was abused at West Point:

So we advise all colored boys to quench any aspirations they may have for a military education, and to turn their backs on West Point. That they would be socially ostracised while there, can not be helped; many of the cadets on entering the Academy have no prejudice whatever, but the enforced military relationship would very soon react and they would find themselves thoroughly let alone. Unless they wish to enter a contest in which they have few sympathisers and are heavily handicapped mentally, they had better leave West Point to the peaceful possession of a race that are undeniably their superiors, and who wish them nothing but good.

The *Occident* commenting on a criticism in the local paper says in reply:

We do not think there was ever a time in the history of the University when so much good solid work was done as is being done now. Moreover, the best part of the old college spirit remains, though it does not proclaim itself by loud-mouthed boasting. In proof that that the old energy is here, we have the success of the LeConte portrait subscription, and the cinder-track. The probabilities for Charter Day, according to the report of the committee, show that it will equal any that have gone before. It seems that we can never suit the newspaper press. If we get up a riot, we are rowdies and should be suppressed by the strong arm of the law. If we behave ourselves, we are lazy, and lacking in spirit, and our instructors must be dolts.

In spite of all that has been said and done, Oberlin, of temperance renown, will be conspicuous by its absence in the new college song book soon to be issued. The *Review* comforts itself with the thought:

We have now heard the last of the song book. The money remaining in the treasury, nearly $11, was recently, by vote of the students, donated to the new Ladies' Society Hall. The chief reason for the failure of the project is the lack of interest on the part of the majority of the students. The original plan was, by the *advice* of the faculty, modified so as to exclude the great mass of current college songs; there were however plenty of jolly, sensible, unobjectionable songs, which, if the interest of the students had warranted, might have been complied, and with the songs of our different classes, and the productions of the musical talent of the college, would have made a book of which we need not have been ashamed. As it is, we have to leave to future generations the glory of publishing a *Carmina Oberlinsia*.

The *Rouge et Noir* contains the following good advice:

Before outsiders take upon themselves the responsibility of criticising Trinity, they should at least have some knowledge of her, otherwise they cloak their prejudice in presumption. We pride ourselves upon our morality as a body of young men, and challenge comparison with any similar institution. Let our enemies confine themselves to facts.

And apparently has some influence in college affairs.

Whether or not we can claim the credit of having been the cause of several salutary changes in the statutes and improvements in collegiate matters we care little. When we notice anything which needs alteration we take pleasure in suggesting it, and have had the satisfaction of seeing nearly all our suggestions carried out. Amongst others, the Telephone will soon be a *fait accompli,* and the degree of B. C. L. has been made a competitive instead of an honorary one.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'32. Dr. Jonathan Blanchard is President of Wheaton College, Illinois.

'38. Storrs Hall, M. D., has been a member of the board of trustees of Ripon College, Wisconsin, for about twenty-five years and secretary of the board for seventeen years.

'40. Rev. H. N. Hudson, the eminent Shakspearian scholar, is about to write the life of Daniel Webster.

'45. J. Adams Allen and family have gone to Europe.

'48. Hon. Sumner Albee has been re-elected from the Cambridge district to the Massachusetts Legislature.

'48. The present membership of Dr. J. E. Rankin's church at Washington is 661, a net gain of 22 last year.

'52. John Howe was elected moderator and town clerk of Castleton at the last election.

'57. Hon. Joseph Battell was elected first selectman of Middlebury at the last town meeting.

'57. L. D. Eldredge has been appointed secretary ot the Cutter Marble Company of Middlebury.

'57. Rev. Stephen Knowlton has been appointed one of the examining committee of ihe Theological Seminary at Andover.

'57. Rev. H. W. Wild is supplying the Congregational pulpit at Barton.

'58. Judge W. H. Walker celebrated his fiftieth birth-day February 13th, and is now younger than ever.—*Rutland Herald.*

Judge Dunton '57 and Col. A. F. Walker '62 took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Rutland town meeting relative to paying the listers the amounts they claimed.

'58. C. S. Colburn has been elected town clerk, treasurer and trustee of public money of Pittsford.

'58. S. B. M. Cowles, formerly of '58, was elected county commissioner and superintendent of schools of New Haven at a recent election.

'61. Linus E. Sherman is president of a new gold-mining company in Colorado. The mine promises to be rich.

'62. Col. Lyman Knapp was chairman at the meeting of the Citizens Temperance League of Middlebury, March 7th, at which Dr. Hamlin delivered the address.

'62. D. K. Simonds was elected town clerk and auditor of Manchester recently.

'64. Prof. Brainerd was chosen superintendent of schools at the last town meeting.

'64. Rev. G. W. Scott of Fitchburg. Mass., delivered a masterly address June 23d, 1881, before the three literary societies of Olivet College, Michigan. Subject, "The Man and the Mask."

"64. Hon. J. K. Batchelder was elected moderator and law agent of Manchester.

'66. Geo. J. Erwin is member of the New York Legislature from the third district of St. Lawrence county. He is a good lawyer, a fine debater and influential legislator.

'67. J. M. Slade was lately elected auditor and law agent of Middlebury.

'68. Rev. Joel Whitney has accepted the call of the Congregational church of Wadhams Mills, N. Y.

'69. Rev. J. H. Parker has resigned his position as pastor of the First Congregational church of Peoria, Ill. and accepted the call of the Y. M. C. A. at Atlanta, Ga.

At the meeting of the Rutland county Educational Association at Fair Haven, February 10th, Rev. R. C. Flagg '69, Walter E. Howard '71 and Frank R. Utley '81, were prominent participants.

'68. Geo. H. Ellis is located in New York city, 175 Broadway, and is a prosperous lawyer.

'69. Eugene E. Sheldon is doing a large legal business at Little Falls, N. Y. He made an argument at the las' November general term which is attracting wide notice.

At the preachers' meeting in Rutland, March 7th, Rev. E. L. Walker '78 delivered one of the essays.

'70. Harlan S. Perrigo is school commissioner of St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

'70. T. P. D. Matthews has been elected superintendent of schools in Cornwall.

'71. A. B. Hepburn, the superintendent of the Bank Department of New York, is one of ablest and purest men in public life in New York State.

'71. Heran Smith is County Judge of Cannon county, Missouri.

'71. Rev. Giles P. Hawley, recently returned from Europe, is resting at Saratoga.

'71. W. W. Thompson is law partner of A. A. Yates. The firm is counsel for New York State in all insurance matters. It is located at Albany.

'71. W. E. Howard delivered a fine lecture in Castleton not long since.

'71. J. N. Mallory, principal of Winchester (N. H.) High School, was in town a few days since to attend the fiftieth wedding anniversary of his father-in-law, ex-janitor Powell.

'72. Dr. C. W. Howard has been elected town clerk and superintendent of schools in Shoreham.

'72. W. A. Haig is Professor of Greek in the Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y.

'72. The ladies of the Congregational church of Oshkosh, Wis., furnished the rooms of the new parsonage for Rev. K. C. Anderson and wife.

'73. George M. Wright is chief clerk in the Attorney General's office in Albany.

'74. Dr. Harlan Boardman is a practicing physician of Ludlow.

'74. At the M. E. preachers' meeting in Rutland, March 7th and 8th, Rev. A. O. Spoor spoke on church extension.

'75. Rev. Lawrence Phelps preached an eloqeent sermon on St. Mark, February 5th in Barton. He recently contributed an article to the Vermont Chronicle.

F. G. Swinnington '75 and Edward Dana '76 were candidates respectively for the offices of grand juror and town clerk at the last Rutland town meeting.

'76. Rev. H. P. James has been elected superintendent of schools in Corinth.

'76. C. G. Farwell has opened his spring term at Black River Academy with 128 scholars.

'76. W. J. Brown is principal of the High School, Kearney, Neb., with nine teachers under him and over 500 scholars.

'77. At a late meeting of the stockholders of the first National Bank of Cawker City, Kansas, H. P. Stimson was chosen one of the directors and cashier. Messrs. Parker and Stimson, who went to Cawker City from Rutland, have, as meubers of the banking firm of H. P. Churchill & Co., already won the confidence and good will of the citizens by their courteous and honorable dealing and business ability.

'78. W. H. Shaw has been elected superintendent of schools in Wallingford.

'78. F. H. Hamilton graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College March 16th.

'79. J. W. Chapman has left his position at Westchester and has entered the General Theological (Epis.) Seminary in New York city.

'79. E. R. Brainerd is private tutor in a family in New York city. He is chorister in the Sunday schools of the Dutch Reformed church and Broadway Tabernacle, and conducts the music in the chapel exercises of the Union Theological Seminary, from which he will graduate next May.

'81. Frank Warner, formerly of '81, has been elected auditor in Cornwall.

'81. E. M. Parker was in town a few days since.

'83. B. F. Churchill, formerly of '83, was married not long since.

'83. F. B. Sheldon, formerly of '83, has secured the position of clerk in a broker's office in Cheyenne, Wy.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Dr. V. W. Blanchard has been in town.

G. D. Miner has returned from the west.

Good mattresses are needed in the gymnasium.

Mr. J. W. Dorsey of Washington has been in town.

Cowles ('83) is at home sick, threatened with a fever.

F. A. Bond is in market selecting his stock of spring goods.

The chapel has been furnished with new singing books.

F. A. Bond & Bro. have been re-painting their store, inside.

Junior Ex. the 28th inst. It is to be strictly invitational this year.

We are pleased to learn of the improved health of Mrs. Darwin Rider.

Tutor Hulbert is supplying the Congregational pulpit at Ferrisburgh.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cushman celebrated their tin wedding, the 13th.

Messrs. Stewart and Wilds will soon remove their law office into the Buttolph block.

Gauvin has fitted up his parlor in the Allen block in a very attractive manner.

The gym. is a favorite resort and our pedestrians are exhibiting their skill daily.

J. B. O'Neil ('83) has temporarily left college to take charge of the academy at Bristol.

Friday, April 7th, has been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer by Governor Farnham.

The work of cataloguing the Library has been re-commenced and is nearing completion.

The robins have come and wild ducks are seen migrating northward, giving assurance of an early spring.

Hon. G. B. Hollister of Cincinnati, represented the Middlebury Alpha at the Chi Psi convention held in that city the 3d inst.

The graded school commenced the 21st inst. It should have commenced a day earlier but the bursting of a steam pipe prevented it.

The Freshmen failed to put in an appearance at a recent Latin examination through a misunderstanding in regard to the announcement.

How about our Athletic Association? It is a good time now to re-organize and take active measures towards arranging for a tournament.

An unexpected audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen somewhat disconcerted the students on a recent Saturday morning at rhetoricals.

Miss Delia Hammond has had the misfortune to be thrown out of her carriage by her horse running away. She was quite severely injured.

The Junior class are developing their poetical abilities, and we expect to be favored with a supply of original poetry for the Undegraduate soon.

The Cutter Marble Company are putttng up a telephone line between their mills and office in the village. These will make 22 instruments in town.

The President excused the Sophs from recitation in French the 20th, and they spent the afternoon in pursuit of quantities of maple sugar, with good success.

Messrs. Beckwith & Wainwright have purchased the site formerly occupied by the Stewart block and will erect a handsome business block on it this spring.

Messrs. Hyde and Sargent have transferred locations for their tin shops, Mr. Sargent moving into the Swiney block and Mr. Hyde into the Allen block.

Ex-Janitor Powell was happily surprised on Thursday, the 16th inst., by the unexpected arrival home of all his children. Friday evening they celebrated the golden wedding of their parents, and it was a most enjoyable affair.

Quite a number of students are connected with the village choirs this term. Sheldon ('83) is organist at St. Stephen's and Hoyt ('83) sings in that choir, Powers ('82) and Rowland and Kellogg ('83) sing in the Congregational choir.

We regret to announce the death of Miss Clara Randle, which occurred on Friday morning, the 17th inst. Services were held at her late home, Sunday, the 19th, Rev. Mr. Speare officiating. The remains were taken to Connecticut for interment.

The lectures in the college course by Professor Higley on "Myths," Professor Austin on "Rome" and Professor Brainerd on "Electrical phenome-

na in air," have been fully attended and have been unusually interesting. The lecture by Professor Brainerd was given in the evening and was illustrated by numerous experiments with the Holtz machine and Ruhmkorff's coil.

There has been a lull in the festivities of the "merrie dancers" during the lenten season, but we understand the Chip and Hungry association propose giving more "hops" next month. They have had several this season which, together with the masquerade ball and Mr. Pierce's pleasant parties, have enlivened our otherwise rather monotonous winter.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Both Tennyson and Thackeray left Cambridge without a degree.

Sixty-two per cent. of Harvard's graduates of last year studied law.

Only three men were conditioned at the Christmas examination, at Yale.

The Methodist church controls 95 of the 358 colleges in the Uuited States.

Only one man has been expelled from Boston University in eight years.—Ex.

The faculty have voted to have prayers voluntary next year.—*Harvard Advocate.*

Oxford has suspended 80 stu lents who were concerned in locking some of the college officers in a room.—Ex.

Oberlin has the largest College Young Men's Christian Association in the world—numbering nearly 400 members.

It is said that the term of banishment of fraternities from Princeton will end only with Pres. McCosh's term of office.

The students of Cincinnati University have published a long statement requesting the removal of their president.—Ex.

Amherst is raising a fund of $50,000 for a new gymnasium. A large part of it has been secured during the last few months.

The first national college for the education of ladies in France, has been opened by M. Ferry, in person, at Montpelier.—Ex.

By the will of the late Stephen W. Phœnix, of New York, Columbia College receives $600,000 and his valuable library.—Ex.

Merrill E. Gates of Albany, N. Y., has been elected President of Rutgers College. He is only thirty-four years of age.

The richest University in the world is that of Leyden, in Holland. Its real estate alone is worth over four millions of dollars.—Ex.

The Yale athletic association has not only succeeded in doing its work without asking the college for subscriptions, but has also been laying up money.—Ex.

According to the statistician of Yale class of '81, the average expenses of its members for the four successive years were $933, $959, $952, $981; total, $3,825.

A party of Princeton students will visit Texas next summer to study the flora of that state. The Chicago *Tribune* prophesies a bad season, consequently, for the cow-boys.—*Herald.*

It is said that the only Professor of Political Economy of any college in America, who is opposed to free trade, is Prof. Robert E. Thompson, of the University of Pennsylvania.—Ex.

The number of students at the University of Edinburgh is yearly increasing, the number this session being 3,800. This is an increase of 50 over that of last session.—*Queen's College Journal.*

On Friday night, March 10th, Trinity Hall, at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., had a narrow escape from being burned. The fire was discovered in time, however, and but slight damage was done.

The University of Georgia has 1,274 matriculates, of whom but 300 pay tuition. The institution has an income of $40,000, and expects soon to abolish all charges to the young of that state.

Williams College, by the gift of Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan of New York, is to have a new dormitory to cost about $100,000. It will contain 118 rooms and be constructed in the most thorough manner.—Ex.

All of the Presidents of Princeton were born in the country or small towns. Of the present Professors the majority are of rural birth. Three of the Presidents have been graduates of Yale, one of Edinburgh, one of Glasgow, and four of Princeton.

The effect at Columbia of raising the passing

grade from 40 per cent, to 60 per eent, instead of making a large number of deficient students, has rather stimulated study, and only in the Sophomore elass has a large number of deficiencies occurred.

Harvard has the largest college library in the United States. It contains 185,000 volumes. Yale has 93,000: Dartmouth, 60,000; Brown, 52,000; Princeton, 49,000; Cornell, 40,000; Wesleyan, 31,000; University of Michigan, 29,000; Tufts, 25,000; Williams, 19,000; and Dickinson, 29,000.—Ex.

The entire teaching staff of the College of the City of New York consists of a president—salary $7,500; twelve professors at $4,500 each, and one at $2,000; nine tutors at $2375 each; five others at $500 each; two others at $1,200; one at $2,000 and one at $800—thirty-two professors and tutors at an aggregate annual salary of $99,575. What do these gentlemen do for their money?—*Graphic.*

Following is a list of fraternity journals with dates of founding: Beta Theta Pi, 1871: Chi Phi Quarterly, 1873; Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly, 1875; (Changed to "Shield," 1876;) Phi Delta "Scroll," about 1876; Delta Tau Delta "Crescent," 1877; Phi Gamma Delta, 1879; Alpha Delta Phi "Star and Crescent," 1880; Sigma Alpha Epsilon "Record," 1880; Alpha Tau Omega "Palm," 1880; The Sigma Chi, 1881.

Some Princeton students, who were to speak in chapel recently, arrayed themselves in imitation of Osear Wilde and proposed to give an æsthetic entertainment. President McCosh did not take the matter pleasantly, but postponed the speaking and gave the students an indignant lecture, which they received with such cheering as as to drown his voice. This led to reports that he would resign, but they have been contradicted.—Ex.

The Boston University Methodist College recently came into possession of the $2,000,000 estate bequeathed to the institution ten years ago by Isaac Rich, of that city. The money was to be paid, by provisions of the will, ten years after the death of Mr. Rich. The students and faculty held a jubilee over this accession to the wealth of the college. President Warren promised extra scholarships and increased facilities of various kinds as an immediate result of the free handling of the legacy.—Ex.

☞Subscribers, who are indebted to us, are earnestly requested to forward the amount of their indebtedness as soon as possible to G. M. Rowland, Business Manager.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

Students Take Notice!

Please patronize those who advertise with us, and thus help your COLLEGE PAPER.

Teachers Wanted!

Of every kind, to fill Spring, Summer and Fall engagements now coming to hand.

Graduates and undegraduates of any School, Seminary, or College, of little or no experience, or other persons desiring to teach, should not fail to address at once, with stamp, for application form.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' AGENCY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B.—Situations in the *West* and *South* a specialty. Good pay to local agents and private correspondents.

A. V. BROWN,

Photographer,

FINE PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS A SPECIALTY

REMEMBER

MANNEY'S DINING ROOMS,

FOR REFRESHMENTS.

LUNCHES OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

Choice Tobacco and Cigars a Specialty.

Black River Academy,

LUDLOW, VT.

Classical and scientific courses. Expenses moderate.

Winter term begins November 28, 1881. Spring term begins February 27, 1882.

Send for catalogue. C. G. FARWELL, Principal.

REMEMBER

COLBY'S DINING ROOMS,

FOR REFRESHMENTS.

LUNCHES OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

Choice Tobocco and Cigars a Specialty.

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 and *Broad Points* 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of **25 Cents.**

IVISON. BLAKEMAN. TAYLOR & Co.

753 AND 755 BROADWAY, N. Y.

GOLD CLIP

TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

EITHER SWEET OR PLAIN, ARE OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, ALWAYS UNIFORM AND RELIABLE.

TRY THE SEAL-SKIN CIGAR

HAND-MADE CUBAN STYLE.

SEND $3.75, and we will forward by mail, registered, a 50 box of the Seal-Skin Cigar.

This is a special offer to enable smokers to test this *celebrated brand.* After a trial you will smoke no other.

S. F. HESS & CO.

Premium Tobacco Works, Rochester, N.Y.

A. S. CLARK,

145 NASSAU STREET,

(Or 37 Park Row,) Room 2..... .....NEW YORK.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Both New and second hand. Back numbers magazines. Catalogues upon application.

DURHAM TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

These Goods are sold under an

Absolute Guarantee

That they are the **Finest** and **PUREST** goods upon the market;

They **ARE FREE** from **DRUGS** and **CHEMICALS** of any kind;

They consist of the **Finest Tobacco** and **Purest Rice-Paper** made.

OUR SALES EXCEED the products of **ALL** leading manufactories combined.

None Genuine without the trade-mark of the **BULL.** Take no other.

W. T. BLACKWELL & CO.

Sole Manufacturers. Durham, N. C.

JOB PRINTING.

THE REAL ÆSTHETIC ARTICLE OF

JOB PRINTING

IS TO BE OBTAINED ONLY AT THE

REGISTER OFFICE,

All others are simply frauds upon an unsuspecting public.

J. H. DONNELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

VERGENNES, VT.

Special Inducements to Students.

GO TO

SHELDON & CO'S

FOR

BOOTS & SHOES

Druggists' Sundries, Tobacco & Cigars,

AND THE

BEST OF GROCERIES.

THE BEST AND THE STANDARD.

If you intend to **"GET THE BEST,"** get

See above picture in **Webster**, page 1164, giving the name of each sail,—showing the value of

DEFINITIONS BY ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictures in Webster under the **12** words, **Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships,** (pages 1164 and 1219) **Steam engine, Timbers,** define **343** words and terms.

New Edition of WEBSTER, has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, 4600 New Words and Meanings,

Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.

WEBSTER'S is the Dictionary used in Govern't Printing Office. 1881.

Every State purchase of Dictionaries for Schools has been Webster's.

Books in the Public Schools of the U. S. are mainly based on Webster.

Sale of *Webster's* is over **20** times the sale of any other series of Dict's.

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND have been put in the public schools of the U. S.

Each new edition has become more and more **The Standard.**

Recommended by State Supt's Schools in **36** States, and **50** College Pres'ts

IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?

Published by **G. & C. MERRIAM**, Springfield, Mass.

---

5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

T. M. CHAPMAN & CO.,

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Middlebury, Vt.

WM. SEYMOUR ALDEN'S

Variety Store,

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c.

GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED!

Remember that no one shall Undersell.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

L. E. MELLEN, D. D. S.

DENTIST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas Administered.

Office hours, 8 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5 P. M. Office, Buttolph's Block.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

A. P. TUPPER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

No. 2, TUPPER'S BLOCK, MIDDLEBURY, VT.

MONEY SAVED BY GETTING

Your Job Printing

DONE at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

W. C. DANYEW,

PRACTICAL HAIR CUTTER,

Star Shaving Rooms, North end of Bridge.

Students and the public generally will find here first class work. A mug and brush furnished for every regular customer free of charge.

HOT & COLD BATHS

AT ALL HOURS.